ELYSEES SALON OPENED

American Artists Are Well and Creditably Represented.

EXHIBIT OF A HIGHER TONE

Favorable Criticism Passed on the Excellence of the Paintings Done by People From This Side-Guesses at the Medal Paintings-Some of the Striking Works.

Paris, April 29.-The official opening of he Champs Elysces salon took pluc etoday. The American contributions are more nu-merous than last year and fully equal to the former exhibits in point of excellence. The following notes, taken from a private aspection of the works by a representative of the United Press, describes the most prominent of the exhibits:

Mr. Sig. J. Cauffman of Philadelphia exbibits a large water color view of the picturesque village of Marsalines at low title ("Mersalines Maree Basse.") The rereding sea, which at high tide covers almost up to the walls of the houses in the left of the picture, leaves only occasional puddles of water, wherein are reflected the heavy clouds overhead. The cottages are remarkably well rendered.

Two eattle pictures by Edwin D. Con-pell, from Brooklyn, are certain to attract every artist's attention. "La Mare," (The Marsh) shows three cows standing in the cool water of the foreground, while the remainder of the berd are scattered about the measlow and under the tall trees to the left. The other, "Nesle-la Vailee," represents a woman driving her cow and flock of grees through a field bordered with shady trees. The village church stands out in the background

TWO SCENES FROM BURNS.

The life of Robert Burns has furnished Charles Neberer, from St. Louis, with the Inspiration for two very beautiful pistures. One illustrates the poem to the "Mountain Daisy." The artist has chosen a gray frosty April morning. Burus, at the plough, in the immediate foreground, has just stopped his horses. Sligthly leaning against the plough-handle, he is wrapped in contemplation of the daisy. In the distance to the left is shown his farmhouse at Mossglet. The second canvas represents "Burns and Highland Mary," istrating the lines:

"How sweetly bloamed the gay green birk, How rich the hawthorne blossom. As underpeath their fragrant shade I clasped her to my bosom."

They are scated against a tree on the banks of a stream at Montgomery. Highland Mary's eyes are gazing upward into Burns', as he places his right arm around her and clasps her left hand in his. The distance is lighted by the sun, the foreground being depicted in low tones. Mr. Neberer erves to be congratulated most heartily

Daniel Ridgway Knight, from Philadelphia, who is hors concours, contributes "La Bergere," (The Shepherdess), which is conlered by all who have seen it to be one of the artist's best productions. The shepherdess, who is standing upright, resting on her staff, is gazing meditatively at the river to her right. Her head, like most of Mr. Knight's rustic models, is full of character and individuality, and the whole figure is very strong in effect. Her dark hair and the brown collar of the rough coat she is wearing cut against the light sky which fades into a pearly tint in the distance. In the foreground the dry weeds and early spring grass form a delicate harmony of

IN THE ALHAMBRA. H. Humphrey Moore, an American pupit

of Gerome, who has much of that master's power of realistically rendering the life and polor of the orient, exhibits a powerful depictment of Santon (mentloned in Irving's Bistory of Granada), exclaiming in the ation approaches! The rulns of Zahara will fall upon our heads! My spirit tells me that the end of the empire is at hand!" The sultan, cloaked and turbaned, is reclining on a vast divan, his feet on brilliant rugs, his eyes fixed on the aged seer, whose shriveled arms are outstretched in imprecation. Santon's strong features. oary beard and semi-nude form, kneeling before the sovereign, contrast remarkably with the sensual fearsome appearance of Muley Aben Hassan. The work is catalogued "Mulcy Aben Hassan! Tu Perdras Grenade!" (Muley Aben Hassan! Thon-"En Detresse" (In Distress) is a strik-

ing marine by William E. Norton from Boston. A bark in midocean at night is partly dismantled and sinking. Her rail and boats, with the exception of one on the forward house, have been washed away. Some of the crew are working at the pumps, while others signal for assist-ance with rockets and blue lights. The red port light shows abreast the main rigging, the fore rigging having been carried away in the gale, which is still blow-

Black squalls are piling up to windward, obscuring the moon, whose light shines upon the mottled upper strata of clouds and upon the distant sea. A scene of greater desolation is hardly imaginable.

Mr. Norton's other picture, "Marche aux Poissons-Dieppe" (The Fish Market at Dieppe) is a more cheerful subject. A warm afternoon sun lights up the distant cliffs and the masts and sails of the fishing boats alongside the quay. It being low tide only the upper part of the masts and anils are seen, the lower part being hidden by the quay, whereon are bustling and shattering the vendors and purchasers of the day's catch.

CARDIFF DOCKS.

Lionel Walden secures a good place on the line with a picture of "Cardiff Docks." It is a study of the peculiar light of a drizzly, rainy evening between the close of day and darkness. In the background the masts of ships stand out against a aky of a yellow color, tinged with smoke and mist. A tall chimney rises from a factory to the right of the canvas, cut by a cloud of steam which drifts across the sky in a large white patch. To the left

are truck loads of coal ready to be shipped. The scaffold-like structures of the tips show black through the steam of an engine coming round a curve of the rail road network, which fills the foreground. Against the general low tone of the plo ture the electric lights of the docks, the red and green signal lights of the track and the dlight of the engine shine brilliantly. reflecting strongly on the wet rails and

Mrs. Cecilin E. Wentworth of New York, who was recently the recipient of a decoration from the French government, exhibits two important works. One is the portrait of M. Chellemel-Lacour, member of the Academie Francaise and formerly president of the senate. It is a striking likeness, the expression of the grayish blue eyes being reproduced with wonderful

Mrs. Wentworth's principal canvas, though, is the interior of the ancient Church of St. Mary. The dim light of the crepuscle steals through a stained glass window onto the kneeling figure of a lady dressed in the daintiest Parisian fashion, who has intersupted her round of afternoon calls to pray

before the altar dedicated to St. Anthony in the quaint edifice. She wears a blue velvet dress under a lighter blue cape, edged with sable and embroidered with passemen-terie. From beneath a tiny bonnet of black feathers, with a white aigrette and yellow flowers, little curls escape on to the untifted forebead.

DEVOTIONS TO ST. ANTHONY. In the adjoining chapel dedicated to St.

Mary is a woman of humbler station reading her prayer book. The treatment of the twillight, the barmonious arrangement of the colors and shades of the lady's dress and the powerful depictment of the church interior, with its gray stone walls and floor, its columns and carvings, the white altar cloth, surmounted by the crucifix, cloth, the statuette of St. Anthony and the candelabrum whereon tapers lighted by the faithful are flickering, combine to make an exquisite picture. It is entitled "Devotions a St. Antoine," ("Devotions to St. Anthony.")

Anne Lawrence Gregory, from New York, sends a life-sized portrait of a little boy in a blue sailor suit, scated in an old oak chair, and a small picture of a woman in a white gown, scated in the corner of a divan, an open book lying in her lap.

Edward Grenet, from San Antonio, Tex. represented by "Nouvelles Tristes," "Sad News,") showing a young woman rendered sadi ypensive by the news contained in a letter she holds in her hand. The picture is a harmony in violet and yellow.

Eli Harvey, from Cincinnati, sends a lady's portrait and "Le Soir," ("The Evening.") an autumn effect on the Gorge l'Apprement, in the forest of Fontain bleau

Miss Eudora Hereford, from Covington Ky., scores well with "Sommeil d'Enfunt" (The Child's Slumber). In a cool, quiet landscape a woman and ber child. of the Brittany peasant class, have stopped on their journey through the fields to rest for a few minutes. The child, overcomby fatigue, has at once fallen asleep near its mother's feet. With her hands clasped round her knees the woman is calmly and dreamily waiting for the child's slumber to cease. The canvas very successfully depicts the expression of sweet and peaceful abandon on a sleeping child's counte nance.

REMORSE OF JUDAS.

8. L. Landean, from La Crosse, Wis., ends a painting called "The Remorse of odas." It is a large canvas represent-Judas." ing Judas burrying aimlessly along, his tame torn and dragging after him on the ground. His gestures reflect his dreadful mental condition of deep remorse. A second figure, symbolic of a sorrowful Christ, follows him as in a vision, with features rendered to convey sympathy rather than reproach. Only the very top of the billside, crowned with olive trees is illuminated by the setting sun. The rest of the landscape is in shadow. The treatment of the sky and distant hills harmon izes with the solemn character of the

Louis Loeb, from Cleveland, Ohio, has a full figure of a small blonde boy with delicate, refined features, dressed in rough, dark blue clothes, holding a large bunch of blue violets. It is catalogued, P'tit Bonhomme en bleu," (a little chap in blue.) The same artist's "Etude" is a study in delicate pink and gray of a young woman reading, wearing a pink summer blouse, her face lit up by a pleasant smile.

William Seftwick Dodge, from Virginia sends a ceiling decoration for the National Library of Congress at Washington, entitled "Ambition." It is eighteen feet i diameter and contains about fourteen figures, some much over life-size. In the foreground are represented the various professions of the world striving after the crown and palm that is ahead of them, held by a woman, representing Victory, who is leading a horse.

DANIEL AND THE LIONS.

H. O. Tanner, whose "Young Sabot-Maker" elicited so much admiration last year, is again to the front with a large canvas representing "Daniel in the lion's den." The prophet is in a large chamber of Assyrian brick, on whose walls are shown friezes of colored lions. Part of 3 gallery or balcony dominates the prison from which, supposedly, the king occasionally witnessed the sport provided for presence of the Sultan Muley Aben Hassan in the Albambra; "Woel Woel Woe to against a projection which serves to give Daniel is leaning additional strength to the great walls of the construction. The moonlight enters through a window or trap-door over his head, and catches on his folded hands and richly embroidered robe.

The upper part of the body is in shalow with the head turned towards the window In the deep shadow are the dark bodies of the lions, walking restlessly up and down, their fiery eyes giving additional terror to the darkness. One lion is resting on his haunches near Daniel, part of his head and paw being in the line of the moonlight, while in the background a streak of moonlight catches the back of

Florian Peixotto from San Francisco, ex hibits two genre subjects. The larger one is entitled "Le Bain de Soleil" (The Sur Bath). It is simple in composition and evinces a studied desire to adhere a clearly to nature as possible in a search for reposeful movement. A group of old mer are stiting against an ancient moss grown wail in a warm glow of sunlight, toward the end of an autumnal day. The falling leaves are rust-colored and withered, as much so as the faces of these types of old Normandy peasants, with threadbare capotes, patched blouses and corduro y trousers The other tableau, much smader, though, ir my mind, not less important, is a study of mobile facial expression. It is entitled "Seul" (Alone), and represents an old man sitting in his descried little cottage, his and thoughts filled with memories of the past and of his departed helpmest.

KISMET.

Oh never despair although youth so fair Has departed on pinions rosy; For fate won't restore the lamented hair Nor the scent of the faded posy.

Oh, the sculptured bloom on the coffee urp The coffee of Java won't sweeten, And the vanished fabric will not return To the pautaloon sent moth caten.

The delicate glow of youth's balmy May Must savor of winter's sorrow— The roast of the day before yesterday Is stew the day after tomorrow

Though he never is broiled and toasted Till he's luscious and juicy ripe,
Still I'm fond of the spry clay pigeon
As I list to his sweet clay pipe.
—Woodland Fancies

TWO POEMS.

From the Persian of Myself. IRREPARABLE. Our fondest hopes are bubbles All set in rosy gold; When once they're rudely shattered They can't be heeled and soled.

Although the grim magician Performs the wondrous feat Of making last year's pancake Of next year's winter wheat.

That very same magician, Though great his mystic scope, Can't heel the shuttered bubble Or sole the busted hope.

Bervant (from next door)—Herr Mayer endshis compliments, and would you please boot your dog, as it won't let him go to

Neighbor-Give my respects to Herr Mayer and tell him I shall be much obliged if he will poison his daughter and burn her piano-Unterhaltungsblatt.

Historic "Braddock's Rock." a Camping Ground in 1755.

PATRIOTS WILL PRESERVE IT

Sons of the Revolution Will Combine With the Sons of American Revolution to Have the Rock's Resting Place Made Sacred-District Com missioners Asked to Co-operate.

The efforts of the Sons of the Revolution to reclaim and preserve "Eraddock Rock" is meeting with general approval and already steps have been taken to establish the identity and location of this relie of colonial warfare.

"Braddock Rock," according to the nost authentic traditional and historical evidence, is situated at the base of a little promontory on the north bank of the Potomic River, formerly known as "Camp Hill," but now occupied by the United States observatory grounds, which are bounded by E street on the sorth, the Po-tomac on the south and Twenty-lifth and Twenty-third streets on the west and east,

Over the rock in 1775 passed the flower Over the rock in 1775 passed the flower of England's soldiery, headed by the illustrious general who met his death at the battle of Fort Duquesne, and by the father of his country, then a Virginia militia colonel, and in a few days to become Braddock's aid-de-camp. And when the Capittol of the Nation was threatened in 1814, this same bill on which the oid in 1814, this same hill, on which the old observatory now stands, was occupied by the patriots, who marched from it towards nsburg for the defense of the city

CREDIBILITY OF THE LEGEND. In itself there is nothing particularly in-creating or attractive about the rock, ad but for the fact that it was there Gen. Braddock, leading his troops in this landing on the morning of April 14, 1755, it may have remained there till doom's day

unnoticed and forgotten.

As a mile stone, marking the progress of the colonists in their warfare against the savage aborigines, it is, however, surounded with a picture-queness intensely attractive and interesting, not alone to the Sons of the Revolution, but to all Ameriind surrounded by dumpings of tin camand debris of all kinds, it is none the less dear, as the spot where the defenders of Anglo-Saxon supremacy once found a rest;

Anglo-Saxon supremacy once read a reading place.

It has been stated in regard to the credibility of the legend that Braddock landed on this rock, that to have done so would have been contrary to an unwritten rule of war, which is to always cross a river when you come to it. As Braidock's destination was Rock Creek, on the other side of which was Georgetown, it is thought that he would have

landed up the creek. landed up the creek.

At that time, however, the country on both sides of the creek was very low and marshy, having been filled in since. Then, too, there were two bridges that crossed the creek, not far from the mouth, and a road through the timberland led almost directly from this hill. The rock afforded a firm and convenient landing, the hill a magnificent spot for a camp, and the road to be traversed from there led directly on their intended line of march. In view of these facts it is not improbable that the soldierly foresight of the commander led him to choose this spot for a landing.

POSITION SEEMS CHANGED. Braddock Rock, which, since that mem-rable night, has weathered the storms of more than a century and a quarter, is now on the "inland," the river at that point

the movement of this section of the English army that has led to the belief that Gen. Braudock went immediately from Alexan-dria to Winchester, Vd. ? 19-9

THE SERVICE BY WHEN CHARLES

TWICE TROD CPON IT. Following these movement of the two sections of the army, it is plain to be seen that Gen. Braddock not only once, on the 14th of April, 1755, but in all probability a second time the he followed his troops to Winchester by the same route, again landed at Camp Hill and once more trod upon the now famous

But to follow the fortimes of Braddock and his troops a little farther. He remained at Frederick some days waiting for a road to be cut through the forest to Cumberland, but this not being practicable he turned southward, crossed the Potomac at Conecoleague, and Joined the Forty-eighth Regiment at Winchester. From there the combined forces moved westwaard to Great Meadews, where Gen. Braddock was fatally wounded and his troops com-

Great Meadews, where Gen. Braddock was fatally wounded and his troops completely routed.

This little bit of the history of the French and Indian war expandishes beyond a doubt the location of the exact spot at which Gen. Braddock disembarked April 14, 1755. Farther than this, in the report the Westbarton Astronomical Charge. of the Washington Astronomical Observa-tory made in 1871, in referring to the Braddock rock, it is stated that it was from this point that Gen. Braddock marched to-ward Fort Duquesne. Col. Peter Force, an antiquarian, not many years dead, had repeatedly pointed out this particular rock as the place where Braddock had landed.

OTHER RELICS PRESERVED. This famous rock is no doubt the only known relie of Revoluntionary or colonial days which has not been sacredly preserved and reverentially guarded, and it is eminently proper that the suggestions and wishes of the Sons of the Revolution and wishes of the soons of the reconditions should be carried out in this respect. The reclaiming of this famous rock and giving it its proper place among the interesting points or places connected with colonial warfare would be an act in which all Americans would be glad to take a part. Americans would be giad to take a part.
Besides this it would be the means of
opening up as a public park what could be
made one of the most besufful points along
the Potomac in the vicinity of Washington.
As suggested by Prof. Goode, the old outlines of the river could be reconstructed. making it not only interesting from a historiand for these reasons an objective point of interest to all visitors to the National Cap-

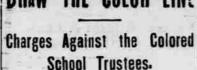
GOOD BOOKS' BAD FEATURES.

Library Association Criticises Some Government Publications.

House bill No. 8237, framed by F. A. Trandall, superintendent of public documents, and introduced by Congressman Ferkins, of Iowa, was the topic of discus-sion at the meeting of the hington Library Association, held at umbian University last evening. Dr. Cyrus Adler, president of the association, presided and Secretary F H. Parsons kept the records. Previous to the discussion, of the bill Miss A. R. Hasse, an expert cataloguer at the Government Printing Office, read a lengthy essay on "Some bad features of good books," in which she pointed out the errors and defects for which the printers

and binders were to a certain extent responsible in the printing and binding of the public documents, Sie referred to the paging of title pages, overcrowding of title pages, the illustrations, and other Miss Hasse expressed the hope that the oill, which was framed to reduce the cost, increase the value, and simplify the methods of publication of the public decuments fur-

nished to designated depository libraries, vould become a law. The discussion on the till brought up many speakers. Mr. Grandall defended the bill, and said it would aid the librarians very materially in classifying public



BLACK FIGHTING YELLOW

Mass Meeting of Colored People De mands Investigation of the Public Schools-Some Specific Charges Made-Congress Asked to Intervene-Grave Accumitions,

The black four hundred of Washington asserted itself in contradistinction to the yellow four hundred at a very lively mass meeting, which was held last night at the Vermont Avenue Baptist Church. The substance of the causa of disagreement be-tween these two classes of the colored people has heretofore been given in The Times.

There was a very large crowd in attendance, and the meeting was addressed by some of the ablest men of the colored

race in the District. The speakers handled a very delicate question with a good deal of tact, and at ses with an effervescence of humor, but the question was evidently one of great moment and seriousness to the black people. The meeting closed with a resolution, looking to the appointment of a committee to look into the conduct and administration of the colored public schools, with special reference to the colored trustees, and the supervising principals. This committee will

ask for a Congressional investigation.

The great point at issue before the meeting was the discrimination against black boys and girls in favor of yellow boys and girls; that the latter were the pets of teachers, and that when the black boys and girls were graduated they could not find employment; while yellow girls were employed as teachers and yellow boys could find employment in stores and offices.

YELLOWS WERE FAVORITES. One speaker gave an illustration of how the well cared for youth were petted and coddled by the teachers, while the little black boy, if ill dressed, was taboord and considered as something not to be touched by the dainty school teachers of the yellow four hundred.

The Commissioners were attacked, the purchase of school lots at exerbitant prices was attacked, and in fine the lack of suffrage was attacked as possibly the root of all the evils, and the restoration of it the only remedy.

The meeting was opened by Mr. O. C. Black, who, in explaining its purpose, said: "Ladics and gentlemen, this meeting has been called solely in the interest of the working people of this district. For over thirty years the management of our public schools has been in the control of one powers delegated to them, as to think themselves the masters of the people and not their servants. It has come to such a deplorable condition that the honest man who works the streets, or the honest woman, who labors at the washtub or in the kitchen, whose complexion is not white with powder or whose hair is not flaxen, is not to be considered in the distribution of the public patronage. We are disappointed, we are chaggined, and we are here to strike a blow at the tyrants who for thirty years have kept the working classes in degrada-

ATTACKED SCHOOL TRUSTERS.

The speaker then made an apology for the absence of some of the speakers. He continued his address by saying that the colored people had made repeated demands for a change of the trustees of the colored schools, but no satisfactory answer was given by the white people in authority. He said that there were many instances of wrong doing of which he mentioned purchase of the Stater school lands at \$1.10 a foot when the real price was 50

Somebody, he seld, had made more than \$1,000 out of that job. There was robbery that has been doing service and is neater going on and that was why there could be no relief. Then he mentioned the City school, where \$666 was paid for lots that were worth only \$400. Then the tracks and bent so as to forn there was the Fifteenth street school, upon which anyhood struck by southeast, for which the land was purchased at 75 cents a foot when its real value would alight. was 35 cents a foot. In all of these cases he said that adjoining lots or near at hand and just as good, could have been bought for the figures be named as the real

value. "This thing I tell you." said Mr. Black, "must go to Congress, for we haven't had any relief from our rulers. And that is not all; they don't admit that our black children are bright and they are not advanced fairly as they ought to be. Oh! they tell us, you don't belong to the four hundred; but I tell you, yes we do; we belong to the five kundred, the six hundred."

A voice: "Yes, sir; we're a million.

IN THE SAME STRAIN. Mr. L. G. Moore, a black man, spoke on he same line, only more strongly. said that he believed that he was the blackest man in the audience, but he didn't believe in drawing the color line because he did not know but what he might have some octoroon, catoroon or mistaroon relations. The simon pure blacks were, however, to be credited with the emancipation of the

"It was they who telegraphed to God Almighty and were the beginning of the fight that gave them Abraham Lincoln. The colored people were, however, gradu-

ally drifting apart; and it was for this reason that the hewers of wood and the drawers of water-the women-were here crying for justice to their children. He said he had studied the question of the colored schools. He know there was discrimination, but the black people were partly to blame for it."

He said in conclusion that he was aware of the way the blacks were treated; that they could get not employment, either as teachers, or in any other intellectual pursuits, while the yellow people were taker care of from the little girl up.

PASSED RESOLUTIONS. The chairman here appointed a committee on resolutions who, retiring, brought in the following, which was read and indorsed:

"Whereas, the object of civilized govern ment should be to secure the greatest good to the greatest number, to promote the general welfare, and to secure the bless ings of liberty to a people and its posterity

"Whereas, the Christian and well dispose white people of this country, realizing the great injustice imposed upon the colored people by holding them in slavery for more than two hundred years, and working as near as possible to repair the injury by relieving said people in its aforesaid condition, in assuming the duties of freemen and citizens, by donations and liberal govern-mental appropriations in money to secure the needed objects of education and

Whereas, divers of those who have been piaced in charge, and whose duty it is, and has been to administer the func tions of trustees and supervising principal Columbia, have failed to administer their office to the interest of all the people; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That it is the sense and deliberate judgment of this meeting that their conduct and administration of said offices be inquired into by a committee of

The committee was composed of O. C. Black, T. L. Jones, Rev. G. W. Lee, J M. Foster, J. W. M. Stewart, and W. G.

Mr. J. R. Pollard moved the adoption of the resolutions, and they were carried almost unanimously.

ENTERTAINED THE BIBLE CLASS. Enjoyable Social Affair Given at Fire

Congregational Church. The reception and social tendered the Bible classes and other religious societies of the First Congregational Church last evening by the Business Men's Bible class of that church was a social success. There were present nearly 300 ladies and gen-tlemen, many of the latter being promineut in literary, professional, business and official circles in the city.

The Bible class, consisting of about forty members, assisted the reception committee. Messrs. Elphonzo Youngs, chair-man, A. S. Parham and E. P. Craig, in receiving the guests and caring for their comfort and entertainment. After an boor or more of social chat the guests were entertained with a carefully selected program of vocal and instrumental music, short,

interesting and humorous speeches. The exercises of the evening were presided over by Mr. Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court. Dr. Newman spoke very interestingly

of the subject of Bible study, and called special attention to the necessity of class work. Mr. B. H. Warner also made an interesting address. A few remarks were made by Rev. Ross M. Fishburn, formerly assistant pastor of the church, but now of the Mount Pleasant

Congregational Church. During the evening an enjoyable musical and literary program was rendered.

After the musical and literary part of

the entertainment refreshments were served under the direction of Mr. Elphonzo Youngs by the following young ladies: Miss Grace Johnson, Miss Bayly, Miss Flora Johnson, Misses Lamborn, Misses Pond, Miss Sue Buckingham, Miss Louise

Browning, Miss Lizzie Caywood, Miss Bertha Simonds, Misses Rugg, Miss Dingman, Miss Carr, Miss Abern, Miss Fulton Ninth Street Cars' New Fender. The Ninth street electric cars have a new fender on trial. It is larger than the

apparently running in lengths parallel to upon which anybody struck by the car Portland Canal Survey. The Senate Committee on Foreign Re-

lations has made a favorable report on an amendment to the sundry civil bill apropriating \$5.500 for a survey of the Portland camil. The canal is the southern limit of the territory of Alaska, and is in lispute to a certain exfent in the boundary controversy between this government and Great Britain.

Removal of Canadian Indians The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has made a favorable report on an amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating \$5,500 to emble the President, by the use of the arm yer otherwise, to remove from Montana and deliver to Canadian authorities at the boundary line, the Canadian refugee Cree Indians, who some time ago fled from that country.

Locked the Jury Up. The jurors in the homicide case of Samuel Patterson and William Books, placed on trial in Judge Cole's court yesterday for the murder of Lewis Pade, were locked up for the night at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. 10 o'clock this morning.

wind veered around to the east, driving the course of the conflagration to the more sparcely built-up residence district and the fire died out, leaving the high school building, the only one of any size, remaining in the camp. The list of business houses destroyed includes every firm of any size in the city. Many residences were also swept hway.

When it was realized that the fire would now die out, the people who had raced to the hills began a wild scramble to find quarters for the night. Special trains bore hundreds to Victor, Fiorence and Golorado Springs by the Midiand Terminal routs Others went later tonight.

There are two dead and several in-

ured as a result of the Palace Hotel explosion. An unknown man was shot by a policeman while looting a burring build-ing. One of the dead men has seen identified as a man named Grillith, who worked at Gold King, and another as J. W. Crigger.

George Leyden was so badly injured that he will die. Others seriously hurt are: E. H. Smith, John Evans, Larry Maroney, E. Broadway, George Youngstone, one of the Rose brothers of Rose & Leddy, druggists, G. E. Youngstone, John

Kreiger, E. Bradley, Gene Leyden. Later-Five thieves were shot in town tonight and two in Poverty Guich. Twentyfive firemen were injured during the day. The ruins are still blazing fiercely. People have sought refuge in box cars, sampling works and shaft houses. Two train loads have gone to Victor and one to Gillett.

WEST CRIPPLE CREEK, TOO.

Fire Breaks Out in a Place Composed of Scattered Houses. Cripple Creek, Colo., April 29.-Fire as broken out in West Cripple Creek

As the place is composed largely of scattered cabins and cottages it is believed the blaze will not be very serious.

Sleeping on the Hills.

Denver, Colo., April 29.-A telephone message from Ahman, on Bull Hul, late tonight states that nine persons are reported killed; some by the blowing up of a hardware store and others in the Palace Hotel explosion. Many serious casual-ties are reported. Hundreds of people are sleeping out on the cold hills or grouped about bon fires.

BLOW TO THE REED BOOM

Continued from First Page-

at the meetings of the various Congressional delegations, turned out to be over-whelmingly anti-McKinley, the ticket being selected by votes ranging from 18

to 5 and 19 to 3. The McKinleyites are compelled to admit that under the influence of Senator Cullom's arguments and picadings some of the in-structed delegates are getting restive and inclined to break away. This was clearly evidenced today in the case of the delegation from Sangamon county, Senator Cullom's nome. It had been give ironciad McKlaley instructions but nevertheless by a vote of 32 to 26, it sent a Cullum delegate to the

committee on national delegates. The McKinley men protested and on a partial verification of the vote, reduced the majority to two, but Duvid Littler, one of the Senator's closest friends, was in the chair and adjourned the meeting before the certification could be completed and the emainder of the business completed. Much of the same methods marked the close of the first day's session of the State

Another Dead Infant Found.

Officer Scrambn, of the Fourth precinca and a dead infant at the corner of H and Canal streets last night. He brought is to the station house and the coroner will be notified this morning.

convention.

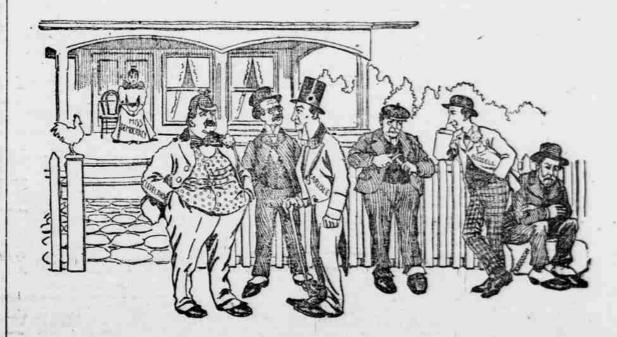
Assaulted His Wife. Edward Thompson, colored, had trouble with his wife last night and because he was so brutal as to strike her he is behind the bars at the first precinct station.

The Greatest Clothing Sale at M. Dyrenforth & Co.'s.

The retail clothing store of M. Dyrenforth & Co., 185 Market street, Newark, N. J., has been closed, and their splendid stock of spring clothing has been removed to their establishment. 621 Pennsylvania avenue, under the Metropolitan Hotel, where it was be sacrificed at one-half actual value. The sale begins this morning at 8 o'clock and will continue until every garment has been disposed of. Such a slaughter sale of spring and summer clothing in the beginning of the season is unprecedented, and there is no doubt that their store will be packed to the doors during its continuance. This stock of clothing is of Dyrenforth & Co.'s own manufacture, and that means a guaranty of complete satisfaction to the multitude of people in Washington who are their patrons. Every suit will be sold with their guarantee for fit, style and wear. This stock of clothing is complete this morn-ing in all sizes, and those who avail themselves of this buying opportunity will have first choice from a magnificent assortment. The trial will be continued at ment of this sale. It will prove interesting

reading to every one.

THE BASHFUL SUITORS.



ARE ANY OF THEM G AG IN TO MAKE LOVE TO HER!

-Chicago Recor-

through what is now known as Centerville and still farther on through "William's Gap," in the Blae Ridge Mountains. The route traveled on this march is to this day known as "Braddock's road." It is

documents. Mr. T L. Cole maintained the double dating of a volume, but favored the bill because it reduced the inconvenlences to a minimum. Mr. J. G. Ames favored the single dating on volumes. Mr. Henderson Presnall and Capt. H. L. Prince spoke in favor of the bill.

Prof. G. Brown Goode has lately written a letter to the District Commissioners in which he suggests, if land around and adjacent to the rock is to be transformed into a public park that a portion of the space might be devoted to a small artificial lake, which should occupy the former position of the northern part of the Potomac at that point. Then, he says, the rock and the adjacent banks could be restored to the condition in which they were before the river receded.

In the meantime if the area around the In the meantime if the area around the rock were enclosed Prof. Goode is of the opinion that the rock and its immediate surroundings would, on account of the associations, become objects of general interest, not only to the residents of the city, but precinct station yesterday that some person

Braddock's Rock.

also to visitors from all parts of the country Reviewing this subject from an instorical standpoint, Prof. Goode says the general impression that Gen. Braddock marched from Alexandria to Winchester, Va., is er-roneous. As a matter of fact, he said. there were two regiments of British soldiers kinded at Hampton, which later pro-ceeded to Alexandria. There they di-vided, the Forty-fourth Regiment, under command of Gen. Braddock, going west ward from Alexandria, landing at Camp Hill, and on the day following disembarked from

shore and the dumping of refuse. The rock is about seven feet in height, ten feet in length and eight feet in width and weighs several tons.

Prof. G. Brown Goode has lately written

what has ever since been known as "Brad-dock's Rock." LANDED UP THE RIVER. Leaving here at an early hour, the troops landed at a point higher up the river, and from there marched a distance of about fifteen miles to Owens' Ordinary, near the

present site of Rockville, Md.

The march was continued for three days, at the end of which time they arrived at Frederick and went into camp. Gen. Braddock, however, did not accompany the troops on this march to Frederick. On leaving Camp Hill he returned to Alexandria, where a conference was held with the governors of New York, Pennsylvania. Maryland and Virginia for the purpose of discussing the best way of providing means to carry on the war against the Indians This action on the part of the governors being necessary, because England had re-fused to bear any part of the expense of sus-taining the army, thus throwing the whole

burden on the colonists. Immediately after the adjournment of the conference Gen. Braddock hastened to join his troops at Frederick, traveling over the same route as they. A few days later George Washington, at that time an officer of the colonial forces, was appointed aid-de-camp to Braddock, and followed on as fast as possible to Fredrick.

In the meantime the Forty-eighth Regiment, which had been left at Alexandria by Gen. Braddock, had been ordered to Winchester, Va. On the march they passed

Never known to moralize Sometimes sad, yet ever wise, Ready e'er to sympathize— But 'tis only in her eyes. Oh the conquetry of her eyes! Mocking eyes! Mocking when your heart replies To her low and tender sighs—

Mr. Owen cited his experiences with binders, and spoke of State records and how kept. The secretary read a letter

from ex-President Spofford of the association, in which he said the bill was a long step in the right direction. No one spoke against the bill, but all rather commended it and desired its passage. Was Systematically Robbed. Mr. Kelley Miller, of No. 430 Collinge street northwest, reported at the Eighth

the rear of his residence, at different times during the past month and robbed it of a quantity of eggs, butter, preserves, and

had entered the chicken house and shed in

He Did Not Saw | Wood. Theodore Janney is employed by James G. Rowe as a wood sawyer. He made a mistake yesterday and cur a piece out of his hand instead of the stick. His wounds were dressed at Providence Hospital.

Dog Slew Hik Chickens. A dog found its way into the chicken house of Mr. John W. Enngston, living near Fourthand Trumble streets dorth west, Tuesday night and succeeded in killing twentytwo chickens and three hens.

Suicide of an Ex Mayor

Newburg, N. Y., April 29.-Ex-Mayor Abram S. Cassedy, a lawyer well known throughout the State, shot himself this afternoon in the region of the heart and will die. He had suffered from ill-health several months and is supposed to have been mentally deranged. Beware. Oh the witchery of her eyest Tempting eyes, Laughing eyest

Laughing when her heart e'en cries,

Sometimes sad, yet ever wise— Why should man so highly prize Two such sinful, living lie